

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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4TH YEAR.....NO. 293

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

WALLACK'S—COMEDY OF COURT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.
WOOD'S BROADWAY THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.
STANDARD THEATRE—PINAFORE.
ABNEY'S PARK THEATRE—DAVID GARRICK.
DAILY'S THEATRE—WIVES.
ABNEY'S THEATRE—KING RY.
THALIA THEATRE—THE FIDELITY.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—RESCUED.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—LE PETIT FAUST.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—RESCUED.
HAYESLYN THEATRE—HOBBIES.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.
AQUARIUM—MERRY TUNERS—PINAFORE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULHANS GUARD CHOWDER.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—NO PINAFORE.
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
LENTS NEW YORK CHURCH.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—RUNNING MATCH.
HAYESLYN BROOKLYN THEATRE—MIGHTY DOLLAR.
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—ROMEO AND JULIET.
NOVELTY THEATRE, BROOKLYN—IN THE BROOK.
JERSEY CITY THEATRE—MY PARTNER.
PATRICKSON (N. J.) OPERA HOUSE—COMEDIES.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be colder and partly cloudy, with rains in the morning, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cold and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks declined in the early dealings, but recovered all the loss and a fraction more in the afternoon. Money ruled at 6 to 7 per cent for call loans on stock, and closed at 5 per cent. Governments were steady, State bonds were forgotten and railways were stronger and fairly active. Exchange was dull and steady.

AGAIN he didn't know it was loaded, and his two-year-old child is dead.

ONE of the best contested pigeon matches of the season was shot off yesterday at Westbrook.

A NUMBER of people at Newark are waiting for the verdict in the Blair-Armstrong shooting case. So is Blair.

THE LATEST RAILWAY BRIDGE to break down is one entirely new. After this what can be hoped for from old bridges?

IT IS NOT AT ALL to the credit of the United States that sailors' pensions are six weeks overdue, particularly as the amount required in New York is only about \$25,000.

CHURCH FAIRS are nearly in season, and all the young fellows are wondering whether the provocation is not sufficient to justify them in asking for an increase of salary.

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS is the sum of the specie received from Europe since the year began. Let Europe have her quarrels and glory—the specie is good enough for us Yankees.

THE YACHT MISCHIEF went the Center Cup, coming in about four and a half hours ahead of the next best boat. With so much time and distance in her favor she must have felt very lonesome.

THE DECISION of the Court of Appeals upon the manner in which assets of defunct life insurance companies are to be divided will be read with great interest by thousands upon thousands of unfortunates.

CITIZEN JUSTUS SCHWAB has complained to the Board of Health of a tenement house nuisance of an order far too common. If all socialistic manifestations were of so practical a kind the public would have little cause to complain of the proposed new order of things.

IF LADIES would read "A Mother's Terrible Extremity," published on another page, and organize a benevolent association that would prevent horrors like some of those endured by the sufferer whose experience is recorded, they would do more real good than any missionary association in the city.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY wishes it distinctly understood that he will not rescind his order about misdirected letters; that if people are careless in addressing their correspondence they must be so at their own risk. At the same time he does not propose to allow Post Office clerks to be stupid and send missives to the Dead Letter Office when their destination cannot be mistaken.

THE CASE of William Ringgold Cooper, wanted in San Francisco, accused of forgery by a London banking house, will be called for trial in London on Thursday next. Our special cable despatch from London indicates a willingness on the part of the Bank of England solicitors to allow the prisoner to be claimed by the United States under the Extradition Treaty, in order to insure a heavier sentence and to obviate the possibility of an acquittal.

THE WEATHER.—The energy of the disturbance that is moving over the St. Lawrence Valley districts has decreased considerably since Friday, but its influence extends over a larger area. It is preceded and followed by areas of high barometer, the one following being very large and the pressure within it much above the mean. The zone of high barometer at present extends southward to about the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and northward to the British possessions. Rain fell in the lake regions, Middle Atlantic and New England States and on the Gulf coast. The weather was fine in the other sections of the country. The winds have been from brisk to high in the lake regions during the early portion of yesterday, fresh on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and light elsewhere. The temperature fell in all the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, particularly in the Northwest. The weather over the British Islands, although at present cloudy and dull, is beginning to change for the better. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be colder and partly cloudy, with rains in the morning, followed by clearing. To-morrow it will be cold and fair.

Mr. Kelly's Mistake.

Some of Mr. John Kelly's stipendiaries and other dependents seem to be laboring under a hallucination that the HERALD is moved by prejudice against their master in the free and frank comments which it has made upon his recent exploits. This is natural. It is characteristic of journals and individuals whose own motives are necessarily personal to be unable to conceive that there is any other mainspring of human action. Nothing is so belittling, nothing tends so much to narrow and obscure judgment, as an unquestioning adherence to any man's personal fortunes. It is Mr. Kelly's ill luck that all his followers, particularly in this city, belong to this belittled and blinded class of men. Whether because they are fascinated by his daring and resolute personality, or because they expect profit from his patronage, or for a mixture of both reasons, they swear by him through thick and thin. Among his retinue he does not seem to have one candid friend to criticize his follies and curb his impetuosity. This role of candid friendship the HERALD has undertaken to fill, with a full consciousness of the risk of misconstruction. It does not complain, therefore, that Mr. Kelly's followers or Mr. Kelly himself do misconstrue its motives in the execution of the duty. Patience under well deserved criticism is very rare among mankind. Disclaiming, then, any sentiments toward Mr. Kelly save those of good natured though reproving friendship, let us recount to him some of the particulars in which he is blundering, both as a politician and as a Comptroller, and in which his mistakes are harmful to the public welfare.

First, with regard to his recent course as a politician. The middle of the summer of 1879 found Mr. Kelly the acknowledged representative of the Tammany organization, then comprising more than two-thirds of the democratic voters in this city. It was a position of great influence and authority. Its possessor was capable of exerting a very powerful influence upon the course of democratic politics in the State and the nation. He had made up his mind that Mr. Tilden was an incubus upon the democratic party, and that unless he were dislodged the republicans probably would be successful in New York this year and in the nation next year, and he had resolved to do what he could to dislodge him. So far we regarded Mr. Kelly's views as shrewd, wise and commendable, and we said so. Our opinions then expressed remain unaltered. But how did Mr. Kelly set to work to accomplish his commendable purpose? Very much as a watchmaker might to regulate a delicate clock with a poker. It was a task requiring tact, coolness and caution. The adversary with whom he had to deal was distinguished in all those traits, and Mr. Kelly at the very start failed in every one of them. He undertook to manage the Democratic State Convention so as to demonstrate to the country that a majority of the New York democrats are independent of Mr. Tilden's sway, and he began by needlessly forcing Governor Robinson into the relation of a necessary candidate before that body. In an interview with a HERALD reporter he assailed the Governor with such vituperation as would have made it mortifying for Mr. Robinson to withdraw from the contest had he wished to do so. The one thus set was faithfully followed by the whole Tammany tribe. They seemed crazily determined to reinforce Mr. Tilden with the very considerable personal following which the Governor possessed, and which it was by no means certain would have been unanimous in supporting any other of Mr. Tilden's partisans. They strove not only to conquer, but at the same time to humiliate. This was shockingly bad policy, and we said so, and immediately Mr. Kelly began to take offence. Neither were we able to approve Mr. Kelly's method of influencing the choice of delegates by a threat of bolting in case the gentleman whom he thus had virtually compelled to remain in the field should secure a majority of them. It appeared to us to be a method much more likely to do damage at the breach than at the muzzle, and the result proved that we were correct. We were unable to justify it on the theory that Mr. Kelly was actuated by conscientious scruples, for he avowed his willingness to support Mr. Tilden himself should the Convention nominate him. Accordingly we expressed an emphatic disapproval of it, and thereby we gave Mr. Kelly more offence. Finally, when the event did occur which he had precipitated by his own blunders, and he did bull-headedly bolt after it became evident that Governor Robinson's friends controlled the Convention, we condemned his conduct again, this time as not only impolitic but also unfair, and as not only unfair but also murderous to the democratic party quite as fatally as Mr. Tilden's temporary ascendancy possibly could be. Thereby we gave Mr. Kelly final and crowning offence. Thus, starting from a common view of the situation scarcely three months ago, the HERALD and Mr. Kelly have become widely divergent. It looks as if he had not only failed, by his obstinacy and self-sufficiency, to rid the democratic party of the Tilden incubus, but had saddled it with another—namely, himself. If we deemed it a public misfortune that the democratic party is overweighed by Mr. Tilden, certainly we cannot take a cheerful view of this extra handicap. It is best for the country that the two great political parties should not get very far out of equilibrium. Each of them is on its best behavior whenever its majority is so slight that it can easily be reversed. Already 'the evil fruits of Mr. Kelly's blunders are visible in the increasing boldness of republican stalwartism and in other political extravaganzas.

Secondly, and more briefly, with regard to Mr. Kelly's recent course as Comptroller of the city of New York. We deem it unfortunate for the public welfare that he should furnish occasion for stirring up a

partisan political discussion of the municipal finances in connection with his candidacy for a State office. He would have done better to resign his Comptrollership at the same time that he accepted the nomination of the democratic bolters for Governor. It is not fair to taxpayers or bondholders to garble statements of the city debt for partisan political purposes. This Mr. Kelly's adversaries contend that he has done to invent or magnify claims to public esteem, while on the other hand he himself, as reported in to-day's HERALD, contends that his schedules are strictly accurate and it is those of his adversaries which are garbled. His present statement is made, however, confessedly in the absence of documents. On both sides columns of statistics are presented, which we do not purpose at present to analyze. The HERALD always has regarded Mr. Kelly as an honest and intelligent Comptroller, and upon a cursory examination of the figures which Mr. John McKeon and Mr. William H. Morrill have marshalled against him we do not see sufficient cause to reverse that estimate of him. The very worst imputation which they seem to justify is merely that of arrogating to himself the credit for a diminution of the city debt which is really due in chief to the quasi-mechanical processes of the sinking funds, to the reduction of the State tax and to other causes which would have operated just the same whoever had been Comptroller. When he returns from the stumping tour on which he is prancing somewhere in the western part of the State it is possible that he may be able to explain away even this discrepancy. At any rate, in justice to him, we await that return and such replies to his financial censures as he may make, before conceding the accuracy of any of their strictures; and after hearing what he then has to say we will proceed further in the execution of our duty as his amiable and impartial though unwelcome advisers.

Custom House Annoyances.

If the case of Mr. De Barry's gun, which was fully described in yesterday's HERALD, or that of Mr. Lorillard's cup, or any of a dozen other similar instances of the stupidity of Custom House employés should happen to come to the notice of Collector Merritt we trust he will see the folly of having stupid laws administered by stupid people, and that he will try to make some change in the method of treatment now applied to persons who upon returning from Europe happen to be so unfortunate as to land at this port. The object of the law, as everybody knows, is to deter smugglers, but it is so badly aimed that in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred it hits perfectly respectable and worthy members of society, thus reversing the maxim of common law, that it is better ninety-nine guilty persons escape than that one innocent man should suffer. Moreover, in subjecting a ship's passengers indiscriminately to a search the presumption is made that every person is guilty until proven innocent, which reverses another proverb of justice and equity. Evidently a law which is so perverse and unjust as this requires nice judgment in handling. Unless its details are left to intelligent officials with some power of discretion and considerable latitude in enforcing its provisions it naturally becomes most harassing and unpleasant to everybody concerned. Unfortunately this is not done. A stringent construction of the law being, in the mistaken opinion of the Treasury Department, absolutely necessary, the duty of its enforcement is put in the hands of as pigheaded and stupid a set of fellows as could well be got together for the purpose of annoying any particular class of the community. It is no doubt evident enough to Mr. Merritt that Mr. De Barry is not a smuggler by profession and that if Mr. Lorillard imported the cup won by one of his racehorses it was not for the purpose of putting it on sale. He must also be aware that of every hundred cabin passengers who may arrive upon any given steamer the greater number are respectable people and that to search them all in the present indiscriminate fashion is very much as if all the inhabitants of a town were to be hanged on suspicion that a murder was going to be committed. But though this is probably clear enough to Mr. Merritt and to the public generally, it does not seem to be at all apparent to the officials who do duty at the docks. The assumption upon which they proceed is that every passenger is a smuggler and as such has no rights which anybody is bound to respect, and they proceed as blunderingly as might be supposed upon that hypothesis. If the oath of declaration must invariably be taken; if the passenger must be put upon his honor and then subjected to search besides; if the baggage of every man, woman and child, down to the smallest hand-bag of the most honorable and well known merchant or clergyman who happens to be among the number, must be overhauled and tumbled about, why can it not be done civilly and without the intention to annoy that seems to animate the officials who now so zealously guard our wharves?

Captain Williams.

For several years one particular police captain in this city has been infamous for his violence, his outrageous disregard for the proprieties of his position, for humanity, law and decency and for his loud mouthed defiance of public opinion and of the authorities whose duty it is to keep such officials in order. He has traded upon his own infamy and has made himself a terror by the brutal readiness with which he has made deadly assaults upon a large number of persons. Tried before the Police Board for such an assault the case was proved against him only to secure his acquittal; and his immunity from a proper penalty in that case seems to have encouraged him. His last outrageous abuse of his position shows his utter disregard for his duties—his absolute unfitness to be in uniform. That was amply shown before, but this case emphasizes it. He ought to be removed. Why is he permitted to disgrace the public service?

The Newspaper Press—Circulation of the Herald.

On our side the Atlantic all the newspapers appear to be prosperous; on the other side, as we learn from the London correspondent of the New York World, "they never did so badly since the abolition of the stamp and paper duties." Increase of circulation is the common fact here, the advertising business overflows its ordinary limits in every direction, and the whole press feels the advantage of the general prosperity. But in England the general gloom and depression—the stagnation of all ordinary commercial, industrial or even speculative enterprise—goes so far as to seriously cripple newspaper interests. Journalism in England in the same unfortunate condition now that it was in with us just after the war and in the lapse of that wave of excitement and activity that had carried us through the great conflict. Many journals went down on this side in those days, and it is likely that many will go down in England now. It is the opinion of the correspondent to whom we refer that the social selection in crises of this kind will constantly be in favor of cheap dailies, and, in fact, that they must "eventually be the only ones left in the field." We believe it is a safe judgment that if the London Times should reduce its price to a penny its cheap competitors in the capital would be the principal mourners, provided, always, that the Times should simultaneously modify its style in the direction that is necessary for great popular favor. It would be compelled to move distinctly toward the American model; for that, in fact, is the general direction of nearly all practical concerns in England. The time for six ponderous editorial articles of a column each is gone by. The age will not only not read them, but it will not tolerate the paper that publishes them. Fine writing, if it is at the same time fine long writing, must stand aside. Good crisp, clear, sharp, short writing is what the people want. That style of editorial comment which is the characteristic of American journals, and which English journals have uniformly treated from their standpoint with a lofty tone of superiority, is a true reflection of the most marked intellectual characteristics of our time, and any newspaper that expects to keep in relation with the thinking, active people of any civilized country, must sooner or later adopt it. Our own share in the general prosperity of the American press is greater than we have ever enjoyed hitherto. We publish more advertisements than ever before and sell more papers.

Here is a statement of our sales for the past week—

Sunday, October 12.....	134,500
Monday, October 13.....	114,600
Tuesday, October 14.....	114,100
Wednesday, October 15.....	110,500
Thursday, October 16.....	110,200
Friday, October 17.....	118,900
Saturday, October 18.....	122,800
Total.....	837,600
Average.....	119,657

Our largest sales, it will be seen, are of Sunday's papers, though the HERALD is dearer on that day than on other days, and the circulation for that day is almost entirely in the city. Perhaps our own prosperity is a trifle greater than that of our contemporaries at large, but we believe it is a type of the general success of the newspapers and of the business of the country.

American and Foreign Art.

Many of our native artists have returned to their studios, after their summer's work, with their portfolios full of studies and sketches for use in the pictures which they will paint during the now opening season. The dealers in foreign pictures are also displaying the rich spoils of their summer's trips to European studios and salesrooms. In view of these contemporaneous events it will be well to say a few words about the scanty patronage which home productions receive in comparison with the bounteous welcome which is accorded to foreign works. We do not object to picture buyers spending their money in pictures by foreigners of genius and talent, for by this they, in an indirect way, do good to our country's art, but we do object, and most emphatically, to their eagerly buying, simply because they are foreign, the works of mediocrities or worse. Buy Rousseaus, Diazs, Corots, Duprés, Daubignys, Troyons, Van Mareks, Fortunys, Madrazos, Knauss, Brétons, Lefébvres, Bouguereaus, Gérômes, Meissoniers, Détaillés and De Nouvilles if you will, but, instead of spending your remaining cash on slovenly examples of men of name, which often find their way here, and on the works of a host of French and German nonentities, enrich your collections with good examples of our best American artists. Their pictures are commencing to find a European market, and in time will become an article of export if the best artists, as some few of their number have already done, do not export themselves as well as their works and paint for a public which buys pictures on their merits and not because their signatures are foreign ones.

It is a somewhat curious fact, not to be accounted as a regeneration of individual taste, that as the art culture of the country increases and the collectors in this and other seaboard cities become more numerous, the new ones as well as the old, who formerly bought American pictures now buy almost exclusively foreign ones. American painters now have to look to the Western cities and the interior for purchasers, and even then many of our best ones have to rely upon teaching and book and magazine illustration to support themselves. There are artists to-day in New York of considerable reputation whose pictures will one day sell for high prices, who of late have been hardly able to pay their studio rents and their color men. Why, not now buy the works of deserving men instead of having foreign collectors, as they have already commenced to, show you the way? You complain of the backward state of American art in general, and you yourselves are responsible to a great extent for it. Once patronize it as it

deserves and spend but a third of the money you send or leave abroad on home productions and you will see how quickly American art will respond to the impulse and rise in general quality. In landscape painting in oils and in water color work we are especially strong, and if we are weak in figure painting encouragement will do much, for a lot of young men are coming to the front, who, properly treated, will do us credit some day. Whistler, Boughton, Bridgeman, Parton, Richards, Sargent, Hovenden, Ward and others are doing well abroad financially and executing work which they could not at home. The French said at the Paris Exposition that they had to look to Holland and America for marines; so why should you not pay good sums for pictures by Messrs. Richards, Quartley, and De Haas? Of our landscape painters Messrs. Inness, Wyant, Lafarge, Moran, McEntee, Coleman, Bristol, David Johnson, Minor, the two Giffords and others produce often admirable work, and rank well with the general run of living French landscapists. Mr. Tiffany's views of picturesque New York street bits attracted much attention abroad, and much of the figure work of Messrs. Hunt, Lafarge, Eastman Johnson, Fuller, Homer, Magrath, Brown, Chase, Shirlaw, Eaton, Wordsworth Thompson, Ryder and Beckwith, for example, would disgrace no gallery where foreign pictures have found a place.

Arctic Exploration.

Dr. Bessel, an Arctic explorer of excellent reputation, has made some studies of the ice limit in the Arctic seas, with especial reference to the chances of open water above Behring Strait that are of interest in connection with the voyage of the steamer Jeannette. From his facts he appears to derive an argument as to the Arctic seas that is especially comprehensible on the theory of an ice barrier. If we conceive of the pack as a barrier that forms early and heads off navigation at a comparatively low latitude we should have the conditions of an unfavorable season. If we conceive of it as a barrier that forms late and permits an expeditionary navigator to get beyond it and to have open water for a great ways beyond where it will eventually form, we have a good year. To illustrate this with familiar localities we may say that the Hudson River in years of ordinary severity is frozen down to Newburg, but in a season in which you can sail as far up as Hudson at its worst moment you can sail to Albany very late in the year. There is no doubt whatever that Dr. Bessel is accurate in the statement of his facts and just as little doubt, we presume, that the variation in the conditions in different years is due to variations in the force and temperature of the great Japanese current. All the observed conditions of the present year seem to indicate that the ice line is likely to be a high one, and that the American expedition, if it gets beyond that line in good season, will have a grand opportunity. All turns, therefore, on its rapid progress at an early date. This consideration leads to the regret expressed by the Doctor "that the Secretary of the Navy did not, as was expected, send a transport to carry the stores of the Jeannette, which latter is so deeply loaded that it impedes her speed." It was certainly less than liberal on the part of the navy to refuse that assistance, and this illiberality will come more prominently forward if it turns out that the loss of time which resulted from depending upon the Secretary is vital in the result. Nearly a month's time was lost by the fact that an assistance was at last denied which had been extended to every previous effort to solve Arctic problems. The Jeannette perhaps could not have used in her advance all the time thus lost, but it would have been well if she had been in Arctic waters earlier than she was, there to utilize all the chances of a good year.

Psalms Topics To-Day.

Is prayer reasonable? Mr. Hatfield asks. Before we could answer we should want to know who prayed and what he prayed for? A great many prayers are not only unreasonable but wicked. Some are silly and others blasphemous, and we should not care to have the dispensing of gifts according to the asking of hundreds whom we have heard pray, both in the church and outside. Mr. Blake's subject—"Success in Life"—will depend very largely upon Mr. Dumble's—"Doing the Will of God"—if the highest style of success be desired. And this will include, of course, Dr. Pullman's revival of worship, and Mr. McKelvey's growth in grace. What the supreme desire of Jesus was and is we conceive can be more readily defined than what the supreme need of mankind is. Nevertheless, Mr. Hull has pledged himself to discuss both. The unity of believers on earth and in heaven will be maintained by Mr. Davis, the supremacy of law by Dr. Newman, and the immortality of good works by Mr. Lloyd. There is also an immortality of evil deeds, even though, as the Bible assures us, the memory of the wicked shall rot. Temptation and affliction do not always go together, notwithstanding Mr. Burch's conjunction of them to-day, and to-day and to-morrow follow each other, albeit Mr. Colcord will place them side by side to-day. Dr. Fulton will dilate upon the heroic in Christian life; Mr. Lyon will review the uses to which Sunday is put; Mr. Kerr will encourage zeal, Mr. Martyn plainness of speech, and Mr. Wilson will try to harmonize Spiritualism with Church creeds—a rather heavy contract, we fear. Mr. Cross will present some peculiarities in the life of Joseph, and Mr. Knapp will call up Samuel the seer to his help, while Mr. Morehouse contents himself with our Father in heaven.

Logic and Grammar.

"We ourselves" involves a sort of grammar of which the London Saturday Review has the monopoly, and which if used in any journal less eminent for the possession of all the virtues and all the talents would stir the Review to paroxysms of critical fury. This is the form in which the Saturday Review expresses an editorial personal-

ity, and it wisely puts this over the leaf from an article in which it heaps ridicule on a German writer who holds that the English do not accurately perceive the real relations of words to ideas.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD IN THE CANNERS.

The campaign in New York thus far has been remarkable for one quality, and that is "brag." From the lowest tier waiter to the highest officer every member of every party has been bragging about what his faction was to do and what the other factions would fail to do on election day. The greatest sinners in this respect have been Governor Robinson and his adherents and John Kelly and his adherents. The contradictory estimates of the vote which each will poll on election day are simply ludicrous. The republicans are bragging about Cornell's plurality and the large vote which Kelly will poll. Kelly is bragging about the large vote which he will poll and the large minority in which Robinson will be found. Robinson is bragging about the small vote Kelly will poll, the large number of republican votes which he will poll and the immense plurality which he will have over Cornell.

The politicians are not alone in this foolish business. The so-called independent newspapers are vying with the partisan sheets in the slang-whanging business. A stranger, on reading the New York press, would be compelled to come to the conclusion that each of them—excepting, of course, the Graphic—was engaged by some particular candidate to advocate his claims and to vilify all the other candidates. Consistency in a course of unreasoning partisanship cannot fail to injure the press of this metropolis. It is possible to advocate the election of Cornell or Robinson or Kelly without descending into mere abuse or putting forth claims that are not only baseless but absurd.

Three-quarters of the stuff which fills the political columns of our newspapers are sheer lies. No one believes the extravagant statements about "demoralization" here, of "great accusations of strength" there, except the vandals youth, into whose ears some wily politician with a beery breath pours them. They are springs to catch woodcocks. If politicians will be foolish in barrooms there is no need for editors to dress up their folly and publish it as wisdom broadcast to the world.

Every experienced politician feels doubt as to the result. Not a supporter of Governor Robinson but fears that the Kelly boy will defeat their man and elect Cornell. Every man of sense sees that the Kelly movement has strength. Why, then, ask us to believe Governor Robinson and his friends that Kelly's vote will be only 20,000 or 30,000 in the State? On the other hand, where is the proof that there is a great defection from Cornell? Between now and election day such a defection may appear, but at the present moment the defection is by no means great or threatening.

"Brag" makes no vote. Being cock sure of the occurrence of a future event is no guarantee that it will happen. On Monday night last General Ewing went to his home at Lancaster sure that he would be chosen next Governor of Ohio by 15,000 majority.

On Tuesday night Foster had been elected by 20,000 majority. "Brag" is a good dog, but Holdfast is a better." Let our politicians and editors be true to themselves and the people who look up to them. They can do all that in them lies to deserve victory without resorting to the circulation of falsehoods of the most unblushing kind.

Postmaster General Key returned to Washington yesterday.

It is denied that Prince Napoleon is about to issue a manifesto.

The Earl of Desart arrived at this port yesterday on the City of Richmond.

Mme. Thiers is hard at work in London on the papers of her late husband.

Cardinal Newman hopes to open the new church of the Oratory, at Brompton, London.

Mrs. Gales, widow of the late Joseph Gales, editor of the old National Intelligencer, has just died at the age of eighty-one.

Sara Bernhardt has another whim. She has bought a chalet at St. Adresse, overlooking Havre, and calls it La Solitude.

The dowry of the future Queen of Spain has been paid into the National Bank at Vienna. The sum is 20,000,000, or \$4,000,000.

John Dunn, who is to rule over a portion of Zululand, refuses to permit missionaries to settle in the territory where he is chief.

Dr. Hermann A. Schumacher, Consul General of the German Empire in this city, was a passenger on the Mosel for Bremen yesterday.

As soon as Sir James Paget, the surgeon, arrives for the summer at Cortin, in the Tyrol, fair ladies begin to be thrown out of carriages.

Our contemporary, the World, quotes the London Daily Telegraph as authority for the following anecdote:—"Mr. Leonard Jerome, upon the occasion of his first visit to Rome, was shown the Coliseum, and told that it was the most magnificent ruin in the world. 'You should have seen the Pacific Mail,' he replied, with a groan, to his astonished interlocutor." We venture to correct both our contemporaries. It was not Mr. Leonard Jerome who made this remark, but "Larry" Jerome, as he is called, and what he really said was, "That's nothing to Pacific Mail." We believe Mr. Jerome was long of that stock just then and that it was going down at the rate of about ten per cent an hour.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips has just sent to press a small privately printed book on the date of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in which he argues that this play could not have been written before 1596.

Scribner & Welford have ready a sumptuous volume on "Venice, Queen of the Adriatic," by Charles Yalden, uniform with their "Italy," "Switzerland" and "India." This volume is illustrated with 225 engravings. The Venice of the past and the Venice of to-day receive an equal share of the author's and artist's attention.

"The Print Collector," an introduction to the knowledge of ancient prints, with suggestions as to the mode of collecting, to which is added a treatise on etching and a sketch of the most prominent modern etchers, announced by Dodd & Mead, will be edited by Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., one of the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The book is founded on Maberly's well known "Print Collector."

Among the fall announcements of the house of Scribner is an important work by Professor Baird on "The Rise of the Huguenots in France." Professor Baird has been engaged for several years upon this work, and has visited the most famous libraries of Europe in search of material and has been very successful in his efforts. Of popular authors they will issue a new edition of Dr. J. O. Halliwell's works, containing a portrait of the author drawn by Wyatt Eaton and engraved by Marshall. A one volume edition of Page's "Life of De Quincey" will also be published by the Scribners.

ROANOKE COLLEGE.

OPENING OF THE BITTLE MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING—PRESIDENT DREHMER'S INAUGURATION.

ROANOKE, VA., Oct. 18, 1879.
The formal opening of the Bittle Memorial Library Building of Roanoke College took place yesterday with interesting exercises. The Library building, named in memory of Rev. Dr. F. Bittle, D. D., first president of Roanoke College, is a handsome Gothic edifice, sixty by thirty feet, and was erected by the voluntary contributions of friends of the institution. The memorial address was delivered in the Town Hall at ten o'clock, by Professor S. C. Wells, A. M., Ph. D., of the faculty, who was associated with Dr. Bittle from the founding of the college to the day of his death. Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., LL.D., Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered an address upon "The Library." Professor J. B. Dreher, ex-president of the college, and Dr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips, of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered addresses upon "The Library." A congratulatory address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Krauth. The address of induction was made by J. J. Moorehead, M. D., of the Board of Trustees.